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The following plants were collected between March 8th and April 2nd. Unless otherwise mentioned they were then in flower. Dr. N. L. Britton kindly aided in the preparation of the list of phanerogams and Miss E. G. Knight identified the ferns.

List of Bermuda Plants.—Collected March, 1885, and deposited in the Herbarium of Columbia College.

Ranunculus parviflorus, L.
Ranunculus muricatus, L.
Argemone Mexicana, L.
Papaver dubium, L.
Fumaria densiflora, DC.
Raphanus sativus, L.
Alyssum maritimum, L.
Cakile maritima, Scop., var. *æqualis*, Chapm.
Cerastium viscosum, L.
(*Stellaria media*, Smith.)*
Sida carpinifolia, L.
Oxalis corniculata, L.
Geranium Carolinianun, L.
(*Medicago denticulata*, Willd.)
Medicago lupulina, L.
Melilotus officinalis, Willd.
Œnothera rosea, Ait.
Bryophyllum calycinum, Sals.
(*Opuntia vulgaris*, Mill. In fruit.)
Smyrnium olusatrum, L.
Spermacoce tenuior, Lam.
Sherardia arvensis, L.
Solidago sempervirens, Ait.
Bidens leucantha, Willd.
Cichorium Intybus, L.
(*Taraxacum officinale*, Weber.)
(*Plantago major*, L.)
(*Plantago lanceolata*, L.
Anagallis arvensis, L.
Erythræa Centaurium, Pers.
Nerium Oleander, L.
Asclepias curassavica, L.
Ipomœa Nil, Rth.
Dichondra repens, Forst.
(*Nicotiana Tabacum*, L.)
(*Tournefortia gnaphalodes*, R.Br.)
Salvia coccinea, L.
Stachys arvensis, L.
Stachytarpha Jamaicensis, V.
Lippia nodiflora, Rich.
Lantana crocea, Jacq.
Lantana odorata, L.
Avicennia nitida, Jacq. In fruit.
Veronica arvensis, L.
(*Rumex crispus*, L.)
Euphorbia Peplus, L.
Euphorbia buxifolia, Lam.
(*Urtica urens*, L.)
Aloe vulgaris, L.
Richardia Æthiopica, L.
Commelina nudiflora, L.
Stenotaphrum Americanum, Schrank.
Chloris petraca, Thurb.
Oplismenus setarius, Spreng.
Dichromena leucocephala, Michx.
Scirpus validus, Vahl.
Asplenium myriophyllum, Presl.
Asplenium Magellanicum, Kaulf.
Asplenium parvulum, M. & G.
Adiantum cuneatum, Lang. & Fisch.
Aspidium patens, Swartz.
Nephrolepis exaltata, Schott.

Note on Veronica Anagallis, L.

By N. L. Britton.

In the latter part of September, 1883, while botanizing near the village of Mahwah, Bergen Co., New Jersey, I noticed in a small stream which crosses the N. Y. L. E. & W. R. R., half a mile or so north of the station, a very strong and abundant growth of a *Veronica*, whose broad, obtuse, nearly sessile, slightly serrate leaves, and nearly erect habit seemed peculiar, and different from any form with which

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*Plants in parenthesis were noticed but not collected.

I was acquainted. The plant was not noticed anywhere else in the immediate vicinity.

Since that time I have received specimens of what is evidently the same form from Dr. H. H. Rusby, collected at Franklin, Essex Co., from Prof. Porter, collected at Manunka Chunk, Warren Co., and have myself gathered a closely similar plant from the valley of the Delaware River, above Flatbrookville in Sussex Co. These last specimens were somewhat more erect in habit and not quite so broadly leaved as those from the other localities noted. It would therefore seem to be widely distributed through Northern New Jersey.

In general aspect it closely resembles *V. Beccabunga*, L., of Europe, differing mainly in the almost universally sessile, more or less clasping leaves, *V. Beccabunga* being described and figured (Engl. Bot. Pl. 655; Ettingshausen & Pokorny, Phys. Plant. Austr. t. 780) with petioles, which de Candolle (Prodr., x., 468) says are from one to two lines long, though in an English specimen they are a quarter inch. However, in a German specimen marked *V. Beccabunga*, in the Meisner herbarium the leaves are as sessile as in the ones now referred to, and indeed it resembles these very greatly. There is some doubt, therefore, to which species my plants belong; indeed they would seem to connect the two in certain respects, as the characters of pod and pedicel are not sufficiently different for diagnostic characters. The flowers likewise are intermediate in size between those of the two species, though perhaps more like those of *V. Anagallis* in this respect, but blue. As the species are considered distinct by foreign authorities, and as I do not wish to complicate synonomy, since genuine *V. Beccabunga* with strongly petioled leaves has not yet been detected in America, I propose that for the present we shall know this Northern New Jersey plant as *V. Anagallis*, L., var. LATIFOLIA. Dr. Rusby's specimen above alluded to has acute leaves tapering from a broad sessile base. If the German specimen mentioned had been collected in this country I should unhesitatingly include it in the variety here proposed.

V. Americana, Schwein. (*V. Beccabunga* of older American authors) is generally sufficiently characterized by its oblong or elliptical-lanceolate, strongly serrated leaves, subcordate, truncate or even acute at base and distinct petioles to be easily separated from the two other species. English specimens labelled *V. Beccabunga* in the Torrey Herbarium resemble the common American form very closely, however, and in some native plants which I have examined the serration is much less prominent than usual.

V. intermedia, Schwein. (*Amer. Journ. Sci.* I., viii., 268,) referred to *V. Americana* by Dr. Gray (Syn. Flor. N. A., ii, pt. i., 287) is shown by Schweinitz's specimen in the herbarium of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia to be *V. Anagallis*, as Mr. J. H. Redfield has noted on the sheet.

The great variation in leaf-forms exhibited by these plants, without correspondingly wide variations in the inflorescence and fruit, gives credence to the supposition that they are but varieties of a single widely diffused species, to which other described forms may well belong.